



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

SOME VIRGINIA FERNS—On November 24, 1919, at Natural Bridge, Va., I found two plants of *Asplenium ebenoides* R. R. Scott. This fern had previously been reported from this station. *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (L.) Link was ridiculously common and there was plenty of *Asplenium parvulum* Mart. & Gal.

At Lynchburg, Va., on November 23, large, vigorous specimens of *Cheilanthes lanosa* (Michx.) Watt were readily obtained.—JOHN P. YOUNG, Washington, D. C.

---

SOME UNOFFICIAL FERN LORE—According to a little book on “the sentiment of flowers, or language of Flora,” adapted from the French of Madame de la Tour and published at Philadelphia in 1840, the “Fern” is the emblem of sincerity. This will seem appropriate enough to any fern-lover; but note the reason for it: “Fern often affords an agreeable seat to lovers; its ashes are used in the manufacture of glasses for the convivial party; and all the world knows that love and wine make men sincere!”

As the reference to its use in the manufacture of glass shows, the fern here meant is the European bracken. Two other ferns appear in the book. The maiden hair (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*?) is the emblem of discretion or secrecy because “botanists have in vain sought to find out the nature of this plant, which seems determined to conceal from their learned researches the secret of its flowers and its fruit. It confides to zephyrs alone the invisible germs of its young family.” The flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*) symbolizes reverie and we are told that Mathiole attributes to it “the virtue of inspiring prophetic dreams.”

A bit of fern folk-lore, which has found its way into so serious and respectable a work as Mrs. Lincoln's Botany, is this: “One species in our country, *Onoclea*